

"The eyes seem to have it," said the chairman, and then he passed. There were no shouts for any side any more, and he concluded: "The eyes have it; the majority report is adopted."

The announcement was greeted with but a single shout. The silver men had their voice after the knockout of the substitute, and they were willing to pass up their second victory without further delay. A motion was made to refer back to the committee that portion of the majority report relating to Committeemen from Michigan, and it was agreed to. The majority report was then adopted.

Senator White in the Chair.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then read and adopted without fuss or comment. To escort the Permanent Chairman, Senator Stephen M. White to the platform, a committee consisting of Finley, of Ohio; McConnell, of Illinois; and Vest, of Missouri, was appointed. The committee performed its work as gracefully as could be expected in view of the crowded condition of the aisles, but it was some minutes before a new presiding officer could reach his throne. Senator Daniel upon retiring asked the delegates for the consideration of had shown him, and with a few other remarks of thanks, introduced Senator White.

This Californian was greeted with a rousing cheer as he appeared in the rostrum, and was given a second one upon his opening statement that he would not detain the convention with any extended remarks. Senator White said that he was prepared to extend full, equal, absolute and impartial treatment to all. Every question before the convention should be, he said, considered fairly and deliberately, and when the rules of the convention were established into a judgment, that judgment should be binding on all true Democrats.

"We differ, perhaps," he continued, "on political issues. We meet in friendly contest, presenting what seems to us proper and just. We submit our views to the candid judgment of our brethren, and on that judgment will certainly rely. We find in the numerous instances of hopes unfulfilled. Men of prominence pass away, some to oblivion; others because they are summoned to another shore. But the Democratic party will not die, even when we all have ceased to live. When the differences that challenge consideration to-night have passed into history the Democratic party—the guardian of the people's rights—will endure to bless mankind."

No Sectionalism Here.

"My ambition and yours are but for a moment. Whether I succeed or whether you succeed, in impressing my views or your views on the convention, seems now of little consequence, but will not seem so at the future. I am well acquainted with the Democratic party, and for the vindication of the cause. The people look to us here for the righting of their wrongs and for the defense of the Constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties. We are here to fight, to defend its rights and its name, and its principles."

"There is no sectionalism here—none whatever. Equal and impartial justice to all this land, the triumph of the people as exemplified and expressed in Democracy that object for which we have assembled, and to carry out the object I will conserve my best energies."

Clark, of Montana, rising in the front of the hall, produced a silver gavel, and the mimes of Montana, which he referred to the presiding officer in the name of the delegation from that state.

End of the Second Day.

The chairman remarked that in the absence of objection he would feel compelled to accept this handsome token from the Montana delegation. No objection being offered, the silver gavel was passed up to the chairman.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on Resolutions, announced that the committee on Platform and Resolutions would meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. This was taken by the heated and excited audience as an indication of an immediate adjournment, and for the second time in the course of the day an adjournment partially developed.

People in the galleries began to move out in a rush, and a corresponding movement was started on the floor. The means of exit from the building are so utterly inadequate that trouble might have followed had not the sergeant-at-arms, raising his voice, commanded his deputies to "Stop them."

When some degree of order had been restored, a motion to adjourn till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning was put at 8:30 p. m., was declared carried, and the second day's convention ended.

TOLD MEN STILL BRAVE.
Waiting for Sound Money and to Prevent a Stampede of the Convention.

At Convention Headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, July 8.—Sound money men spent the afternoon preparing for the evening campaign. To outsiders it was announced that they admitted their defeat and would make no further fight against the evident will of the convention. Those in the confidence of the honest money men are silent talk, however. They were that the men who are working for sound money will fight to the last. At the Democratic convention being held by the silverites. No one dared in advance what the plans would be. It was generally understood that a necessary move would be to open the silver fortress. There was an air of despondency around the headquarters of the silverites. The Hon. Senator Hill, Mr. Whitney, one of the leaders were there during the day, and they seemed to be



WHO SAYS HE CAN'T RUN ON A MOWING-MACHINE TICKET?

entirely confident of being able to avoid a stampede. None would talk about the possibility of a bolt, saying that the necessity for such a thing would have to arise before any decision could be determined upon.

The honest money organization is the all-virtuous and the despote of the opposition, for every attempt to predict its plans has proved unavailing. Every turn the silver men make is promptly known to, and as quickly met by the gold forces. At present the honors are even, with advantage slightly in favor of the sound money camp, for the sufficient reason that they keep their own counsel, while the other side does not.

After the delegation returned from the short morning session the one inquiry was: "What are the sound money men going to do?" The silver people sent out picks to get in touch with the enemy's line, but though they worked hard they failed to find out anything material. There were rumors of conferences all over the city, and a batch of Populists announced with pride that there had been a great pow-wow of the sound money men, who had definitely decided to support either Bland or Boies, because they were convinced neither one could win. The truth to this story were to the effect that as soon as the nomination had been made and it was definitely certain that silver was to be the issue Wall Street would create a financial panic to show the people in advance what free coinage and Democracy would lead them to.

This fairy tale was not received well. The Populists are not in great favor in either camp just now, and their latest assertion is not graceful or comforting to the friends of either Bland or Boies. An attempt was made during the afternoon by the friends of both these candidates to get from the sound money men an expression as to which of these two candidates they would prefer. Both sides professed frankly that if the sound money men would profess a preference, it would insure to the advantage of the other man. The answer they received—or are alleged to have received—was not of a satisfying description. It consisted of the single word: "Neither."

ATTACK ON CLEVELAND.
Senator Tillman Will Denounce His Administration in Vigorous Language.

Chicago, July 8.—When the report of the Committee on Resolutions is made to the Convention tomorrow, a minority report will be also presented indorsing the financial policy of the Cleveland Administration. To that, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, will offer an amendment and address the Convention upon it for fifty minutes. Senator Tillman's amendment is in these words:

WISHED TO WITHDRAW.
Boies, Misled by a Telegraphic Error, Was on the Point of Retiring from the Race.

Waterloo, Iowa, July 8.—Ex-Governor Boies to-day had a half-formed intention of withdrawing his representatives at Chicago to declare him out of the contest. His son, Lewis Boies, and S. S. Bashier, who was defeated by General David B. Henderson for Congress, dissuaded him from doing so. The Democratic cause near to having its support shattered by the Iowa's withdrawal, through the error of a Chicago telegraph operator, who mistook the letter "T" for the letter "R" in the copy, given to him for transmission. Among other bulletins and pieces of convention information that came was this: "Penn. announces 24 votes for Bland." Governor Boies has been relying for aid in his candidacy from the Eastern delegates. He made his trip to Chicago last week largely for the purpose of talking with Eastern men and to get from Walsh and Van Wagoner a complete and correct account of what they hoped to get in the way of aid from the great manufacturing States. Their replies were bright and their expectations even brighter. When the silver hearing the brief announcement of Pennsylvania's declaration for Bland came fluttering from the telegraph table to the candidate he said: "I can't understand this." He passed the dispatch over to his son, Lewis, and Mr. Bashier, repeating: "I cannot understand this; I cannot account for it." Then he

walked out into the main office of the suite where his sons transact their legal business. Bashier and the younger Boies followed.

"I think I'll wire to the delegation at Chicago to withdraw my name—or instruct them not to present it," and he drew a pad of paper toward him with the intention of writing the message. The others protested.

"What's the use of remaining in?" argued the ex-Governor. "If Pennsylvania is going for Bland, the Major is pretty thoroughly settled now."

The others stayed his hand, and a request was sent for further particulars. The explanation cleared the air again. The next bulletin corrected the error. "It was Tennessee, not Pennsylvania, that will give Bland twenty-four votes; operator made a mistake in the letter," clicked off the machine, and the candidate went home to dinner.

Chicago contained no more patient listener to convention proceedings than ex-Governor Boies. It might be added that it contained none more impressive. He might have been bred an Indian for all that his face affords any information touching his mental condition. The nearest approach to anything like interest was in the Pennsylvania-Tennessee incident. In discussing this latter, Mr. Bashier said that the Governor was not in the contest of his own motion or at the desire of his sons. They are afraid of the strain of a long campaign in case of the ex-Governor's nomination. Mr. Boies, asserts Mr. Bashier, up to three months ago, resisted all efforts made to induce him to become a candidate for the nomination. Then the requests came so fast that he withdrew his objections.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
The Committee on Resolutions Hears Mrs. Crannell's Argument.

Chicago, July 8.—During the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions Mrs. Catharine Vaughn McCullough, and Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith made a strong plea in favor of embodying in the platform a plank by which suffrage should be recommended as belonging to women, as well as to men. At the close of the address of Mrs. McCullough Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, of New York, appeared before the committee and urged it not to adopt the plank which the other women had suggested.

Mrs. Crannell was listened to with close attention and for nearly half an hour spoke upon the question, reviewing almost everything which had been said by the advocates of suffrage. In brief, Mrs. Crannell's argument was that there was nothing to be gained by the admission of women to the political arena; that womanhood would be defiled, and that politics would not be improved in morality. Mrs. Crannell claimed to represent the women of a number of the Eastern States, who were, she said, entirely opposed to the giving of the ballot to women.

We denounce the Administration of President Cleveland as un-Democratic and un-American, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subvert the laws, to debauch Congress and to corrupt and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters.

A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the Republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic national platform by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to plain meaning of English words and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure.

The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the Government and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment.

Imperial sovereignty of the West over the East. His thoughts took this form: "The seat of Empire has been transferred from the Atlantic States to the Great Mississippi Valley. This Government returns to the traditions of our fathers. The American people do not favor the retirement of the non-interest bearing legal tender greenbacks for an interest-bearing debt. The national banks must no longer control the currency of this country."

From this time on for half an hour utter confusion reigned in the convention. The committees were not ready to report. A motion to adjourn for twenty minutes was overwhelmingly discountenanced. Almost every moment motions were made in various parts of the hall for favorite sons to address the convention. But, rising high over all this tumult, was the ceaseless and reverberating shouts of the one-syllabled name, "Hill! Hill! Hill! Hill!"

Out of this utter denouement it remained for Governor Altgeld to bring order. He was almost dragged to the platform, and rose, fully equal to the occasion.

He began by expressing the wish that Senator Hill, much rather than himself, could address the great assemblage, but the New York man, still doing yeoman's work in the room of the Committee on Resolutions, was not at the call of the Illinois Governor, who had to undertake the task of amusing the convention himself. He was very pale when he faced the audience, but spoke with great clearness, and must have commanded admiration from everybody who heard him. Obviously, the honor was unexpected, and he doubtless uttered the truth when he declared that he disbelieved in speeches when he had to make them himself.

Summarized in one thought, Governor Altgeld's speech converted the Democracy into the anti-English party of the country. When he exclaimed: "Shall we continue to bow to British dictation?" he was answered with wild shouts of "No!" "Never!" Then it was that he uttered the finest epigram that the convention orators have yet developed, when he said: "Men of compromise never yet run up the flag of freedom." He declared that the question involved in this campaign is a perpetuity of American institutions. The country wants neither a straddle on the platform nor a compromise on the nominee.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, came to the platform for a few moments. He looks like Police Commissioner Roosevelt. His appearance was the novelty of the day, being a free-silver speech by a man from the hotbed of hard money. His prominence at this hour is due wholly to his recantation of the doctrines which he absorbed with his nurse's milk. His speech had the merit of shortness and the applause was loudest when he quit.

Nebraska Silverites Seated.
The chairman of the Committee on Credentials, Atwood, of Kansas, then made a

report, prefacing his remarks with the confession that it was only partial. He said that the committee had decided to give each of the Territories and District of Columbia six votes instead of two as at present. This will add twenty votes to the cause of silver, Alaska having cast her lot with the hard money men of the East.

The increase in the representation of the five territories and the District of Columbia had been pre-determined on, and probably would have been carried out by the gold men had they been able to secure control. In the second place Chairman Atwood declared that the roll had been found correct except as regarded Nebraska and Michigan. He declared that the Committee on Credentials had decided to seat the Bryan silver delegation from Nebraska, thus undoing the work of the National Committee on the day previous. It was foreordained that Secretary Morton, of President Cleveland's Cabinet, was to be rebuked, and Don M. Dickson, a member of Cleveland's former official family, was to be snubbed. The seating of the Bryan delegation was believed to mean that its members were to be allowed to cast a complimentary vote for their favorite son, Mr. Vaughn, of the unelected Nebraska delegation, announced that they would not wait for the sergeant-at-arms to turn them out, but would leave at once. Their departure, following the neat and pretty speech that the chairman made, rendered the incident almost pathetic. The band played "Farewell to Erin."

The report was accepted as far as it went, but it was noted that nothing definite had been said regarding the extent of the havoc about to be wrought in the Michigan delegation.

As Senator Daniel returned to the chair cries were heard for Banker St. John, of New York, but he did not respond. It was the opportunity of his life-time, and he missed it. Cries were heard for Ben Tillman, of South Carolina.

Altgeld to the Rescue.
Another long period of delay and utter confusion followed. Just what the gold leaders had predicted was occurring—the committees could not be got together; speakers could not be found; leaders did not materialize; ideas were scarce; fifteen thousand men were wasting time; fifteen thousand grievances were finding voice; everybody was complaining.

The situation resembled that which arises when an army captures more prisoners than it can handle. The Eastern delegates, humbled, shackled, deprived of a voice in the convention, would not run away, but they were present in the hall to see the confusion and utter helplessness of the conquerors.

Again Governor Altgeld brought order out of chaos. He relieved the tension by getting the thoroughly uneasy and grumbling multitude out of the hall and into the pure air of Woodlawn. On his motion a recess was taken until 5 o'clock.

Here ended the first lesson—a lesson full of meaning to the student of politics, wherein it is seen that while a majority may rule, it may fail to command respect

CONFUSION REIGNED.
Continued from First Page.

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SCHEMING TO DEFEAT BLAND.

Strong Opposition Develops Against the Missouri Man.

Southerners Think He Does Not "Measure Up to the Presidency."

Well-Developed Boom for Stevenson Makes Its Appearance in Chicago.

John R. McLean and His Associates Quietly Working for the Vice-President.

OHIO EDITOR WANTS SECOND PLACE!

Help Expected from Kentucky and the Strong Eastern States—Illinois's Vote is Doubtful—Little Show for Boies.

Journal Convention Headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, July 8.—The Bland men are struggling to keep their courage up, and are putting a bold front on a perplexing situation. They have discovered positive and determined opposition to Bland among the silver delegates. This opposition is of a character that has defied the efforts of the Bland workers. It comprises the supporters of Boies, of McLean and of Matthews. Then, too, there are leaders of silver delegations who are opposed to Bland on the ground that he is not the man for the occasion.

Delegate Tomlinson, of Alabama, for instance, one of the most influential men of that silver State, says Bland does not measure up to the Presidency, that he lacks the qualifications of statesmanship needful in a Presidential candidate.

The Mississippi delegates, though ardent silverites, cannot be persuaded to take Bland. They came here for Boies, but are at sea, just now, waiting for something to turn up. The fact that the Bland managers decline to make any statement as to their strength is a sign of weakness. They have not ceased working.

In the event of a failure to increase the pledged vote for Bland, his managers count upon abrogating the two-thirds rule and thus nominating him.

Breakaway from Blackburn.

A parcel of Kentucky men, headed by W. H. Thomas, of Louisville, got together late this afternoon and telegraphed Bland: "Your nomination is assured."

However, none of the Kentuckians who signed the telegram are delegates, yet the telegram indicated a breakaway from Blackburn.

R. W. Nelson, alternate-at-large from Kentucky, was hard at work in his delegation arguing that Senator Hill should be the compromise nominee for President. Nelson declared that Hill could be the nominee if he would make a speech offering to run on any kind of a platform.

The Boies boom continues to exist, but it is not at all demonstrative. There are silverites outside the Iowa delegation who still cling to him as "better than Bland."

The written approval by Governor Boies of President Cleveland's heavy method of suppressing the Chicago strike is a heavy handicap to his prospects. Western delegates who regard him as a man of superior qualifications to Bland fear the antagonism of the labor organizations should Boies be nominated.

At this juncture Boies men seem to be leading a forlorn hope. While they will fail to nominate their favorite, they may succeed in defeating Bland. That appears to be the secret object of the Iowa ex-Governor.

Still Hope for Boies.

Chairman Evans, of the Iowa delegation, and ex-Congressman White, who is to place Boies in nomination, are uniting in their efforts to rehabilitate the collapse. The chief hope seems to be that "There is no telling what this convention will do." One of their ideas is that if Bland can be killed off Senator Teller will loom up as a formidable candidate; that the contest will then be between Boies and Teller, and that the staunch Democrats of the convention will choose the Democrat rather than the Republican.

The wide extent of probabilities offers encouragement to the friends of men who have been hardly mentioned in connection with the nomination. It is conceded that Bland will start in the lead, but his opponents believe they can eliminate him by a number of ballots.

In the event of Bland being forced out of the fight there is no telling who might win, but it certainly does not look as if the ex-Governor of Iowa has support enough to travel very far into the balloting.

Boom for Stevenson.

The tip has been given out by prominent members of the Ohio delegation that the ticket is to be Stevenson and McLean. This is in accord with the dispatch published in last Wednesday's Journal. The Ohio idea has all along been for the nomination of Stevenson as a compromise candidate, and the remarks given out quietly today by Ohio men indicate that the idea will go into effect to-morrow.

The fact that McLean has declined to do

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